

is too interesting to omit it; and he that runs may read in it two propositions most clearly made out. First, that your inferences from the selected portion of the Journals quoted by me were false ones. Secondly, that Mr. Henry's letter is true, fatally true. In other words—That the "whigs" were not "anxious for investigation," and that the "Legislature have kept the People in the dark" by their paper reports, &c. &c.

At page 557 of the Journals, Mr. Barnes proposed (as you have stated it) to instruct the Public Treasurer to report (among other things) "the names of individuals indebted to the State," "the amount due by each," and "his security," &c. &c.

This resolution is truly copied by you, (see extract preceding.) You will see on this 557th page that it was passed on 24th Dec., 1840, without any amendment—And had there been no (whig) after-thoughts, there would have been no room for whig subterfuge. The names of the Debtors must at once have been sent in by the Treasurer, according to instructions; and there would have been no longer any secrecy about this part of "all these matters." But your statement proceeds at this point to recount the amendment that was offered by Mr. Barringer, as if it were done on the spot—altogether O-MITTING the important intervening facts that Barnes's resolution had been passed on the 24th Dec. But that upon 26th December "Mr. Jefferson (a whig) moved that the House do reconsider the vote adopting a resolution calling for the names of the Debtors, &c."—(See page 564.) That "the House agreed to RE-CONSIDER." [Why?] And "on motion of Mr. Lilly (a whig) this resolution (of Barnes's) was laid upon the table."—(See page 564.) And why "laid upon the table by the whigs" who were so anxious for an investigation? That upon the table it slept for 10 days, and until 5th January, 1841, when [the "Loco"] Mr. Barnes waked up his child to be smothered afterwards, by the affected "anxiety" and kindness of the whigs. Mark! "On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House took up for consideration the resolution by him introduced on the 24th December, ultimo, calling upon the Public Treasurer for certain information relating to the Public Fund."—(See page 634, 5th Jan. 1841. All this you have omitted. Supply your omissions, and we are at no great loss in perceiving a reason for Mr. Barringer [a "whig" leader] proposing his incongruous amendment, which you have quoted from the same page: an amendment, by which a Committee was directed to report upon the solvency of the Debtors, whilst the Treasurer was instructed to report to the House itself, the names of the Debtors, &c. He has had little experience, who does not understand that sinister amendments are worse than open hostility in legislative proceedings. Even Nat. King voted for this resolution, after it had been amended; and let me tell you, I know something of the private history of Mr. Barringer's influence. Though if Mr. Barringer had not known beforehand, what was to occur three days afterwards; that is, that the names were to be withheld, and kept tight in some way—others knew it, and the fact now speaks for itself. Will it be denied, that even after this formal demand, the names were not sent in?

This resolution, as amended, was passed by an immense majority. By it, 1st, the Treasurer was instructed to report the names of the Debtors; the amount due by each one, and his security, &c. This part of it was the property of Mr. Barnes [a Democrat]. 2d, The Committee was directed to report upon the solvency of the Debtors. This was the offspring of Mr. Barringer, [a whig leader]. It was changed, I see, after its birth, into some sort of a twin handling. But the [whig] public Treasurer was put in charge of [the Democrat] Barnes's half, and [the Democrat] Barnes was put upon a Committee to nurse Mr. Barringer's [whig] half. If these arrangements were not suspicious, they were, at least, very singular; and I doubt if the Journals can produce a match for them, upon any other subject. Does your recollection furnish you with any other instances of the kind? Do your researches enable you to point to any thing like it in the annals of legislation?

But my space obliges me to ask you to the concluding scenes of this game at "Hide and Seek," without more delay.

Your statement (before inserted) copies the "conclusion" of the "Loco's" report. I wish you had made room to insert all of it. But even that part shows that although he was defeated in bringing out all the facts before the people, about their own money, he had not been "cornered." Remembering his own demand upon the Treasurer—but knowing that Mr. Barringer's amendment had not allowed the COMMITTEE to go beyond a single report upon the solvency of the Debtors—Mr. Barnes's report says, "As the resolutions annexed to the one referred to your Committee instructs the Public Treasurer to report the names of the several Debtors, &c. Your Committee did not consider it their duty, and have THEREFORE taken no list, &c. (see page 671). You will not pretend to deny that the Committee took a right view of their duty? If the Treasurer strangled this inquiry, he did it without Mr. Barnes's concurrence. Barnes did his duty, and reminded the House of the Treasurer's also; and one might reasonably calculate that where a large majority of 99 to 11 were "really anxious" to be answered, the Public Treasurer would not have been allowed to keep back the list upon trivial grounds.

Now I tell you that these words occur most immediately after your own quotations, at page 671! What made you omit them? Why did you mutilate the report at the beginning, and then suppress this part of the record at the close?

"The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer in answer to the call of the House, referred to in the preceding report (of Mr. Barnes—see page 674.) You stopped your record, therefore, exactly at the point that was most perilous to you, in order to avert, upon your own authority, "All is right." How much more fair and manly in you, would it have been to have furnished the whole record—including Jefferson's (whig) motion to reconsider Lilly's (whig) motion to lay upon the table, Barnes's (Democrat) motion to take it up 10 days afterwards; and then, but not till then, to have told us of Barringer's (whig) motion to amend this whig after-thought; and last, not least, to have informed your readers, also, that OUR PUBLIC TREASURER (whig) answered, BUT DID NOT OBEY THE INSTRUCTIONS. His pretenses for disobedience, or his reasons for it, (if there be any) will doubtless appear hereafter. They ought to appear in his letter, and perhaps they do. We shall see. It is not in my power to procure a copy of that precious document at once. I have no such easy access to the records as you have. But as soon as I can get hold of it, I will let the Treasurer speak for himself in his own letter.

In the meantime, I remind you that he did not furnish the list of Debtors as he was required; and the whigs, though "anxious for an investigation," quietly submitted to his refusal!!! WHO PREVENTED HIM? Did his Excellency Governor Morehead refuse to let him have the list? "The fact is, the people have been kept in the dark" by somebody. The letter of the Treasurer may lead to some developments upon this subject. I feel thankful to you for its discovery; I will do myself the honor of bringing it into more special notice as early as I can—which will be as soon as I can buy a copy. Perhaps you will do me the favor to publish it and save me the expense of a copy.

CUMBERLAND.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Temperance Convention for the District of Wilmington, will be held in Kenansville, Duplin County, on the 19th of the present month. A general invitation is extended to the friends of Temperance. We regret that we cannot comply with the wishes of our friends, and join them on the interesting occasion.

Gen. D. S. Crenshaw, of this County, is elected Major General of the Seventh Division of North Carolina Militia; by a majority of 11 votes over Gen. L. D. Wilson of Edgecombe.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 5th inst. states that Mr. Tod, the Senator of the Mathews District in the Virginia Senate, has been detected in forgery to a large amount.

A SENSIBLE MAN.

Mr. Dickens, an English gentleman, the author of Nicholas Nickleby and several other popular works, which exhibit much depth of thought, and a deep knowledge of the human character, portrayed with much spirit and humor, is now on a visit to this country. Our people, as the manner of a portion of them is, have attempted to give balls, routes, dinner parties, &c. &c. in the most expensive style. But "Boz," which is his literary cognomen, declines every thing of the sort. The Richmond Compiler aptly says of him: "He is not the man to be driven from his property by the parade, the tawdry display, the dabbled-up glitter, the 'tableaux vivants,' the eating and the drinking, and the poor variety of the world in its thousands of shapes. There is too much wisdom in his head, there is too much benevolence and truth in his heart for that!" And the Philadelphia North American says: "Mr. Dickens will visit this city in a few days. He wisely declines all dinners, balls, parades, shows, junketings, and things of this sort, preferring to meet with such private, unostentatious hospitalities as a courteous people would extend to any gentleman and stranger." Mr. Dickens has shown that an author may be practically a man of sense; which is not always the case. His course must be a great disappointment to the Honorable Tim Fiddlefaddles and Lady Babs of our Republic.

LONG TOM.

We this week insert the first number of a series of articles by our Correspondent "Long Tom." Our readers may expect much pleasure and profit from these numbers, if we may judge from the beginning, and that his list will prove rather troublesome to His Excellency, before he gets to the end. We know our Correspondent to be a strict and accurate observer of passing events, as men frequently are who make no display or bustle among their fellow citizens; and we are certain that no man is more likely to recount the events of the last canvass more correctly—or to point more truly to the life of its ridiculous incidents. We say then, to our Correspondent "Long Tom." Come on! a fair chase and a sharp shot! Through his liver Tom! We mean politically, of course, for we would be the last man in the world to cause any personal or private harm to "our" Governor.

CALAMITOUS.

It is now the 9th of March, and no Ice for the Governor's Ice House! Here is a dilemma! No ice at the first levee? A most calamitous consequence! What can be the reason of this? It must be that the Hard Cider steam has so impregnated the atmosphere, that no ordinary process of nature can bring it down to the freezing point. Though whiggery is fast sinking below zero, the heat is not all gone out of its evaporating principle. What a bustle there will be in the palace about All Fool's Day, in making preparations for the Fourth. We think we hear His Excellency exclaim—

Go get some ice, and let some ice be got!  
And he that gets it, let him be the getter!  
And in his getting let him nothing get!  
But Ice, Ice, Ice! Oh, for some Ice, ye "whigs!"

David R. Gorton, of Foy's, Onslow, has left his place of residence, indebted \$11 for the N. C. Standard.

COMPANIONS, ASSEMBLE!

The Companions convenient thereto, are requested to assemble in the city of Raleigh, on the first Friday in April, (the 5th) 1842, for the purpose of re-organizing the Chapter. This notice is given at the request of several Companions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 28th ult. the President pro tem. announced the following Senators to constitute the Standing Committee, on Retrenchment, viz. Messrs. Morehead, Graham, Miller, Fulton, and Sprague. Also, a communication from Franklin Pierce, resigning his seat as Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Calhoun spoke on Mr. Clay's proposition to amend the Constitution: Of his remarks, the Globe says:—"Mr. Calhoun's speech on this occasion is justly esteemed one of the ablest, most luminous, and unanswerable, ever delivered on the nature of this Government." We noticed, at its conclusion, that he was congratulated by both friends and opponents, indiscriminately; all concurring in eulogy on the profound, statesmanlike, and comprehensive knowledge displayed in his remarks, not only of the origin of the Constitution, but the genius and true theory of our institutions."

In the House, on the 28th, the following Resolution, offered by Mr. McClellan, was adopted 156 to 23.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House whether General Winfield Scott has been allowed extra compensation in addition to his full pay and emoluments of office, as a Major General of the Army of the United States, for services rendered in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, in the removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians; & that if extra compensation has been allowed, to report the amount thereof, and by what law or authority the same was granted. And that he be further requested to report the time when said claim for extra compensation was first presented to the War Department, and what action has been had thereon by any of his predecessors; and that he report to this House all the documents remaining in his Department in relation thereto.

The remainder of this day's session was chiefly taken up with the reception of petitions, it being petition day.

In the Senate, on the 1st of March, after the presentation of petitions, the orders of the day brought up the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Clay, on the 16th ult.

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, in collecting revenue, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expenditure either by loan or by Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. Resolved, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided for in the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a ratio that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. Resolved, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise act, generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. Resolved, That the provision in the act of the extra session for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than twenty per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practise rigid economy.

7. Resolved, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced, and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. Resolved, That the expenses of the judicial department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily

extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate in support of these Resolutions for about two hours and a half.

In the House, on the 1st of March, the House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Resolution offered by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution was "ordained and established" to form a "perfect union" of these States, and that Congress not only has no authority to take any measures for the dissolution of that Union which it was thus created to defend and protect, but that it is the paramount duty of every department of this Government, and of all the people of these States, "indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Mr. Bowne wished to submit a resolution, which was read for information. It proposed to grant the use of this hall to the Congressional Total Abstinence Society on Thursday evening next. [Cries of, No.]

The Speaker again announced that the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio was the business in order.

Mr. Winthrop inquired whether the gentleman from Ohio could be allowed to offer a resolution under a right to present petitions, and if it had been so presented, whether it did not go over to the next petition day.

The Speaker replied that resolutions were presented by general consent, and not by any right.

Mr. Hopkins called for the ayes and noes on the adoption of the resolution, which were ordered.

Mr. Lott Warren moved to lay the resolution on the table; but it was not in order, and it was not received.

The ayes and noes were then taken on Mr. Pendleton's resolution, and it was adopted—two-thirds not having voted for it. The ayes were 104, the noes 65.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Briggs in the chair, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

In Senate, on the 21, the morning hour was consumed in the reception and disposal of petitions and memorials. Resolutions being in order, several were offered and laid on the table, for further consideration. Mr. Clay's Retrenchment resolutions coming up as the special order of the day, Mr. Wright was entitled to the floor. He spoke at great length against the leading features of the resolutions, although he concurred in the opinion of the Senator from Ky., that retrenchment in the various departments of the Government is necessary. In conclusion he offered amendments to the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth of Mr. Clay's resolutions; and accompanied these amendments with a few explanatory remarks. Mr. Smith of Indiana moved that the whole matter be laid over till to-morrow, which was agreed to; and it is expected that Senator will then speak. The Senate immediately adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, the General Appropriation Bill was taken up and considered. No other business of importance came up on this day.

In Senate, on the 3d inst. the morning hour was taken up principally in the presentation of petitions, reports from committees, and resolutions from the Legislatures of States; among which, Mr. Barrow presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, relative to the aggressive policy of the British Government particularly with reference to the Northeastern Boundary question, the case of the Creole, and the invasions of our soil by the occurrence which took place recently in the State of New York; and pledging the State of Louisiana to back the General Government in any measures of redress deemed necessary: referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Smith of Indiana being entitled to the floor, occupied the remainder of the day in discussing the resolutions, having a bearing on the distribution and compromise acts.

In the House, on the 3d, several petitions were presented. The Report of the retrenchment Committee was discussed, which reduces the number of officers of the House.

In the Senate, on the 4th, Mr. Clay's joint Resolutions, restricting the veto power, were taken up, and formed the principal subject of attention. Mr. Berrien had the floor, and having observed that he desired to express his views on the subject, state as it had become, he proceeded to do so in a speech of great length and argument.

In the House, on the 4th, the Report of the Retrenchment Committee continued to be discussed. Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, moved to have the Clerk select the best alternative, and to take American, if equally good and equally cheap. Mr. Irwin of Pa. was for taking the American. He said this was the only country on God's earth where the Government repudiated its own manufactures, and went to England for them. He said the Patent Office was paved with square stones from Bremen; and the public offices had inkstands with British coats of arms upon them. He went against clothing the Clerk of the House with power to select between English and American manufactures. Mr. Merriweather of Georgia replied to Mr. Irwin. The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Cooper, by yeas and nays—yeas 98, nays 87.

A proposition, limiting stationery to each member to \$25 for the long session, and \$20 for the short session, was adopted, yeas 165 nays 22.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the North Carolina Standard.

NO. I.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

Sir: Should you be surprised at finding yourself addressed in the columns of a democratic Newspaper, you must ascribe it to your position, and not to any wish to do violence to your feelings. If I shall address you with candor, I trust not to violate the respect due to your station. As a public man, and a candidate for public favor, your past conduct, as well as your present opinions, cannot fail to attract attention. In reminding you what that conduct has been, it is highly probable some things may be brought to your remembrance, which you would most willingly have forgotten. But though a private man, who heard and read much of what did take place during your late canvass for Governor, I hope not to offend by bringing in review those things, to the truth of which hundreds stand ready to testify. Politicians, it is said, have short memories, and like those who deal in fictions, dislike to be reminded of matters which it does not suit their present views to remember. However this may be, your Excellency shall not escape the disclosure of the truth, though it may operate to your exposure. And although in your electioneering harangues, you may have drawn largely on your fancy for your facts, and usually substituted assertion for argument and ridicule for proof, still there are some things which all who heard you cannot fail to remember.

These things it is my purpose to review, as they will serve to satisfy the public what a sanguine prophet you have been in foretelling much of that which has come to pass. As I am addressing you under the supposition that

you are to be the "whig," alias the Clay, alias the Log Cabin Hard Cider Candidate; if it be not your intention, to accept of that honor, and will whisper that determination into my ear, it might save me some trouble, and possibly your Excellency some pain, in reading what it is my design to write. Could I venture to hint to you a bit of advice, it would be to make an April Fool of others rather than to be made one of yourself. For let me assure you, you will have found the task a much easier one to assail, than to defend—to run with the mountain current, than against it. In the last canvass, as you know, you had only to shout Price and Swartwout, and the People's money; to mount general Harrison and sing "Tippecanoe and Tyler too?" and then cry "how we apples swim?" Now, you will have to change the song, and tell us not only that Tyler will not do, but something about the saving of that money, of which you used to discourse so feelingly. How much of either paper or gold is to be found in those purses, which the magic of "whig" policy was to fill so beautifully. Now, instead of mounting on the back, you will have to carry upon your own, the great "whig" Pipe-laying candidate for the Presidency.

These things, I acknowledge, are not the most pleasant for a candidate; but you must not be frightened. The Governor's Chair is too high an honor to be surrendered without a struggle; and the good natured Democrats promise themselves too much fun to be disappointed. Besides, you know, should you find the "Henry's Bitters" too pungent, you can take a little Hard Cider; and if that should not answer, why then, you must submit to it. That you are to find your road a rough one, cannot be doubted. But as you was, in former days, an incunctious County Court Lawyer, it is to be hoped you have had too much to do with "stumps and runners" to be alarmed at trifles. Be then of good cheer; and as I only wish to bring to mind some things which the gravity of State matters may have banished from your memory, you must bear with me, though I should, perchance, follow your example so far as to deal in small matters—now too contemptible for the notice of a "whig" orator. The day of retribution is at hand; and you shall be made to swallow the bitter pill. I hail you, for the present, with all becoming respect.

LONG TOM.

For the North Carolina Standard.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

[NUMBER SIX.]

We are told by the Banks, that they are quite as anxious as the public can be for a resumption; for that, while in a state of suspension, their profits are much smaller. I readily admit that if they can and are permitted to throw out a redundant issue, and keep it in circulation, their profits will be increased; but I utterly deny that they derive less profit now, than they would by doing a business that was both safe and legitimate and furnishing a paper circulation of par value. It is a notorious fact, that while the Banks refuse to pay our citizens in specie, they are paying specie at the counters of the New York Banks—for specie must be paid there, to enable them to draw. Is this fair dealing? Is this promoting the "great public interests" entrusted to their management? But we are told, if they resume our State will be drained of its specie. Now this argument is plausible; but experience demonstrates its fallacy. The New York and eastern Banks are not drained, although they promptly redeem their notes; and although our Banks have not the advantages of the favorable position of the New York Banks, to which point centres all commercial transactions, yet the same cannot be said of the New England Banks. It is well known that when a Bank note is equivalent to specie, or when it can be exchanged for specie at the will of the holder, it is much preferred as being more portable and convenient. It is improbable that a drain would take place, if our Bank notes were equivalent to specie, when such cogent reasons would operate to prevent it. But I hold it immoral and dishonest in our Banks, to shelter themselves under the delinquency of other institutions with which this State has nothing to do. We are told, also, a sufficient remedy is provided in the 12 per cent. interest given to individuals upon a refusal to pay specie; and an expression of public approval of suspension has been assumed, from the fact "that very few penalties have been exacted for refusal of specie." Now, I put it to the experience of all, if this is true. Where is the individual who can, and is willing to enter into a controversy with the Banks; and, if so disposed, can stand any chance, thereby, of compelling institutions of such large capital to comply with their obligations to the public? I ask all, if, from the depressed state of business and the revulsion of our monetary affairs, this argument is entitled to the smallest consideration? Let the question be submitted to the people fairly and directly, and my word for it, the loud peals of Resumption will be heard from four-fifths (may I not say nine-tenths) of the voters in this State.

LILLY.

For the North Carolina Standard.

LOUIS D. HENRY, IN HILLSBOROUGH.

Tuesday was a proud day for the Democracy of Orange. In compliance with the wishes and invitation of his friends, Mr. HENRY appeared in Hillsborough on Monday last, and on the next day addressed the largest assembly that I remember ever to have witnessed on a similar occasion. He commenced his speech in the Court House, but it was soon ascertained that more than half the persons present were unable to get in, and loud calls were made by those outside for him to come to the door, that all might have a chance of hearing him. Upon this stand at the door, where for about three hours he riveted the attention of his large auditory, by the power of his eloquence and force of his argument, together with the most exquisite flashes of wit and the purest sarcasm. I will not say he delighted all, for there were men there determined not to be pleased—but this much I believe, there was many a Whig who went home terribly shaken in his faith; and if report be true, there were many others of that party who were convinced of "the error of their ways" by the array of facts which Mr. H. produced; however this may be, neither his facts nor his arguments can ever be answered.

A man of Mr. HENRY's reputation, and especially while occupying the distinguished position in which he has been placed by one of the great parties of North Carolina, can make no political move without exciting the public attention. It would afford me great pleasure, therefore, to give the public a particular statement of every part of this excellent performance. This I may essay to do hereafter—though, this I can never do, without weakening his arguments, by repeating in other words what he has demonstrated with such force of reasoning and elegance of expression. At present I have not time to give even an outline of his speech. It will suffice to say, his reputation as an orator and statesman was triumphantly sustained!

There was no concealment about his opinions—he spoke "right out" what were his views, about all the matters of public concern, which he touched upon. Even his bitterest opponents must, at heart, have admired the lofty independence and fearless freedom with which he gave utterance to his political sentiments.

The Convention was right when they placed the standard of Democracy in the hands of Louis D. HENRY and bid him unfurl its ample folds and go forth among the People of North Carolina—he'll bear it gallantly—triumphantly! He may not be able to canvass the whole State, having received a severe injury from the fall of a horse; but so long as his physical ability enables him to appear before the people, Democracy will have nothing to fear.

March 8, 1842.

43-Forty-thousand people are more or less engaged in the shoe business, in the State of Massachusetts.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

For the North Carolina Standard.

MEETING IN WAKE.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party of Wake, held in the City Hall, on Monday the 21st of Feb. 1842, N. G. RAND was called to the chair, and G. H. WILDER was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting had been previously explained, by a public notice calling on the people of this County to respond to the nomination of L. D. HENRY, Esq., for Governor. On motion, the chairman appointed P. H. BUSEE, Wilson Whitaker, P. B. Burt, James D. Newsum, and Simon Smith, to report resolutions—who after retiring a short time submitted the following viz:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That Governor Morehead, when he was candidate Morehead promised to do every thing for every body.

2. Resolved, unanimously, That his Excellency, Jno. M. Morehead since he was Governor, has done no good for any body but his party, and not much for that.

3. Resolved, unanimously, That Louis D. HENRY, Esq. ought to be our next Governor—we believe that he will be our Governor—and we hereby pledge ourselves to make all honorable exertions that he shall be our next Governor.

4. Resolved, unanimously, That we go for the candidate that "speaks right out," and bears the Banner of a "Bank Reform" "No Monopolies" no protective tariff.

5. Resolved, That the chairman be requested to appoint a committee in each Election District of Wake County, which committees will correspond with each other, and guard the people against deception by our cunning political adversaries, conceal nothing from the public eye, and expose those who attempt to mislead.

6. Resolved, That this County will appoint 60 delegates to the Democratic Convention in Salisbury, to meet the 20th of May next, and that the chairman nominate them, and that they be requested to attend said Convention.

Agreeably to the Fifth Resolution, the following Corresponding Committees were appointed.

At Banks—Willis Whitaker and Simon Smith.  
At Banks—John Jones and W. Ballentine.  
At Banks—John Jones and Willie Pope.  
At Banks—F. B. Burt and Green Beckwith.  
At Banks—Isaac Hudson and Joel Jones.  
At Banks—Ashley McGee and Josiah Barber.  
At Banks—John Hayes and John Green.  
At Banks—Mr. Lynn and Wm. Holloway.  
At Banks—John Jones and Henry Hayes.  
At Banks—Mr. Barker, who is requested to associate some person with himself.  
At Banks—Mr. Robertson, who is requested to associate some person with himself.  
At Banks—John Pennington and Abner Peace.  
At Banks—Wm. B. Dunn and Wm. Barham.  
At Banks—Seth Jones and Allen Rogers, senr.  
At Banks—Benj. Marriott and Joseph Fowler.  
At Banks—H. Hardy and W. R. Poole.  
At Banks—Wm. White and B. B. Smith.

Agreeably to the Sixth Resolution the following Delegates were appointed to the Convention to meet at Salisbury on the 20th of May next: J. H. Jefferys, Gaston H. Wilder, Perin H. Busee, James B. Shepard, W. H. Haywood, William White, John Zegenfuss, Simcon Williams, Wilson Whitaker, Mathew McCuller, W. W. White, Willie Pope, Joshua Rogers, Paschal B. Burt, Isaac Rowland, John Hayes, Samuel Uley, Wm. R. Poole, Berry Sims, Wm. G. Jefferys, Reddick Hunter, Samuel Whitaker, sen. Samuel Whitaker, Jr. Thomas Loring, J. D. Newsum, S. W. Alston, John Flemming, G. W. Thompson, James M. Mangum, D. B. Massey, Francis A. Jones, Tignal Jones, John Hopkins, sen. Alsey Hunter, Stephen Pearson, Alsey Holland, Augustus Turner, David Smith, Stinson Ivey, Kimbrough Jones, B. S. D. Williams, Green Alder, Benj. Allen, James Woodard, Barwell Temple, Edmund Stevens, William Snelling, William Walton, Jeremiah Dunn, and William Powell.

All of the resolutions were unanimously passed. The meeting was addressed by Wm. H. Haywood Jr. and James B. Shepard, in able, zealous and convincing speeches of two hours length, every word of which breathed confidence of success.

On motion of P. H. Busee, it was.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due the chairman and Secretary for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties, and that they be requested to sign and publish our proceedings in the North Carolina Standard.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

N. G. RAND, Char.  
G. H. WILDER, Sec.

For the North Carolina Standard.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT WALNUT GROVE.

On the last Saturday in February, it being the day appointed for master and constable's election, a public meeting was held at Walnut Grove, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent that district in the County Convention, to be held at Hillsboro', on Tuesday of May Court.

Hezekiah Terry having been called to the chair and Hugh Woods Esq. appointed Secretary, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare resolutions, viz. John L. Woods, H. W. Jordan, Thos. Peelin, John W. Ray and Robert Redding, who submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the County Convention, proposed to be held at Hillsboro', on Tuesday of May Court, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent the county of Orange in the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five delegates to represent Capt. Jordan's Company in said Convention.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of LOUIS D. HENRY by the State Convention, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor; while we believe his nomination universally acceptable to the Democracy of Orange, we pledge ourselves to give him our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held at Salisbury, on the 20th of May, and hope that our county will be represented there.

Resolved, That Louis D. HENRY's letter of acceptance breathe the pure principles of Republican democracy, and meets our cordial approbation.

In compliance with the second Resolution, the Chairman appointed John L. Woods, James Ray, W. H. Jordan, James Allison, and Robert Redding, Delegates to represent Capt. Jordan's Company in the Convention, to be held at Hillsboro', on Tuesday of May Court, and on motion the chairman was added.

H. TERRY, Chn.  
Hugh Woods, Sec.

ABOLITION RESULTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—We have conversed with a gentleman just arrived from Havana. He informs us that the black and brown subjects of Queen Victoria, in the island of Jamaica, had defeated her Majesty's troops in a pitched battle, and compelled the Governor and commander-in-chief to fly. But this is not all. It appears the captain general of Cuba was informed last week, that the Jamaica negroes meditated a descent on the south side of Cuba, whereupon he got transports ready, and caused troops to embark, and it was said the whole would sail for St. Jago on Saturday, the 12th inst.

From what information we have been able to obtain, we are inclined to suspect that the rising and the fighting of the negroes in Jamaica have been got up expressly by certain English fanatics the better to cloak their designs on Cuba.

New Orleans Courier.

Wilmington, Wednesday March 3.

The Rev. Mr. Deems, Agent for the State of North Carolina of the American Bible society, delivered an address on the subject of his agency on the night of the 22d ult. at the Presbyterian Church in this town. On the next evening he preached a sermon on behalf of the cause in the Methodist Episcopal Church, after which the "Lower Cape Fear Bible Society" was re-organized, and the following officers chosen.

Rev. Jesse Jenoff, President.  
Alex. Anderson, Vice President.  
Rev. Wm. W. Eells, Vice President.  
James Stacy, Secretary.  
Wm. E. Anderson, Treasurer.  
Junius D. Gardner, Treasurer.  
Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Executive Committee.  
Gen'l James Owen, Executive Committee.  
Thos. F. Cause, Executive Committee.  
Mr. Deems informs us that the addition here to the funds of the Parent Society by subscription and donation was about \$200.

The following are the officers of the Wilmington Temperance Society organized in this town last week. The Society consists at present of about 350 members.

Gro. W. Davis, President.  
John Griffith, Vice President.  
Jas. T. Morris, Recording Secretary.  
John S. James, Recording Secretary.  
R. G. Rankin, Corresponding Secy.  
Isaac North, Executive Committee.  
Greenfield, Executive Committee.  
John Smith, Executive Committee.

Ex-President Van Buren arrived here in the car on Saturday last, and after a couple of hours stay proceeded on in the Steam Boat Wilmington for Charleston. Whilst at the Hotel here many of our citizens called upon him. He was accompanied by Mr. J. K. Paulding.

It is rumored that Mr. Van Buren is on his way to visit General Jackson in Tennessee.

MAN OVERBOARD.

A man yesterday morning fell overboard as he was walking on the plank to the steamship Natchez. In an instant a crowd of draymen, Dutchmen, Irishmen, negro boys with lucifer matches, and yellow women with chickens, were gathered together.

Omnes—Man overboard! man overboard!  
Drumming—Man! Guggle; guggle; bubble, cutchunk; caw-haw!

Boy—There, all my matches is split in the water.  
Negro—Jump in! He'd him a rope, or he'll drown.  
Negro—Da den! He's gwine down the first time—two times more, and he's gone chicken.  
Yellow woman—Yes, but when de eight o'clock gun fire his gall will bust, and den he'll rise to de surface of de river.  
Irishman—Pipe or Paul! I'd be in de afther him mesel, if wasn't for de calomel that's in me bones.  
Dutchman—Yesh, dere ish galomel in mine bones, too, and te water ish not got to be medicine.  
Dutchman—Man—Oh, ah—save—buggah! Bubble—b-b-b-b-b-bubble cutchunk.  
Omnes—There, he's down again, jump in, somebody, and save him.  
Negro—Dat's two times he's said cutchunk, and wnan he's for de third time, he's done wid dis world—artin.

Sailor—Bloody my eyes! Here; he; he landlubber, hold this sky scraper of mine; and mind the tobacco that's in my money jacket.  
Tandling his hat and jacket to a bystander, he plunged, seized the drowning man by the hair, and in a moment the gallant fellow and his burden were on the wharf. A clerk, who has with much difficulty unbuttoned his coat, as soon as he sees the man on shore, looks wildly at the water beneath him, and clapping his hands above his head, exclaims in a loud voice, "I'll save him, I'll save him."  
Omnes—Yes, yes, we'll all save him.  
Sailor—(turning his quid)—Oh, yes; you're all willing now as the skipper said to his hands at grog time.  
Irishman—It was lucky you told me, for I was just about to make the swim myself.  
Dutchman—Oh, boudy your fly thraps, ye spalpeen! Sure its mesel that was on the verge of savin his life.  
Dutchman—I wash jism ajome to blunge in meself, when de sailor made de blunge.  
Negro—I'll had it! I had my Sunday trousse on.  
Sailor—Belay, belay there, you black pooped galliot, or I'll fetch ye up with a round turn. Here my hearty, (to the man just saved, who sat shivering, and dripping with water, on an iron chain,) come, give us your flippers, and let me to splash in main brace, test and tail, made of old Jamaica and sugar.  
Man Saved—I'm a poor man, but—  
Sailor—Now, now, just coil up your jayvin! tuckles and come aft, will ye? I've got two bits in my locker, and cut me up for a swab if you shan't have one of 'em.  
Merchant—Noble fellow. Let's make up a subscription—and he who owned thousands picked a picaeny out of the handful of silver change that he held; but strange to say, at the word "subscription," every individual became remarkably industrious, and each one remarked that "the days were getting short, and that he had a great deal to do," and in a minute afterwards the crowd had dispersed.

A Gallant Capture by a Texan Man of War, under the Guns of San Juan de Ulloa.—The New Orleans Bee gives the following incident as having happened just before young Combs left Vera Cruz in the British Steamer Solway:

A multitude of ladies and gentlemen in gala dresses were on board the Solway, admiring the vessel, when a war vessel was descried in the distance, with American colors floating in the breeze. It was considered strange, however, that the gallant craft did not approach the other shipping or come into port, although within cannon shot of the fort.

Very soon a rich Mexican merchantman, the Preciosa, put to sea, bound for Tampico, on some other port—when she neared the strange ship, the American flag was struck, and the Single Star of Texas floated over her deck—a gun, and then another, and another were fired, the Mexican all the while attempting to escape—the multitude exclaimed—the Texans—the Texans, the Texans, and fled in all directions. The cannon of San Juan de Ulloa was run out to the embrasures of the fort, and a great noise made, but the Mexican vessel struck her flag, and was led off in glorious style by the stranger ship? Quere? Was that Commodore Moore?

The Picaune says that it was, and that the captured was one of the schooners built at New York.

AN ESCAPE.—A young man of a respectable family who was in confinement in jail at Tallahassee, Florida, recently escaped through the assistance of his mother. She visited him in prison, and the two changed clothes, when he passed out in his mother's habiliments, sobbing as in deep grief as he went by the turnkey. The exchange of prisoners was not discovered, until her son was far away.

Married.

In Petersburg, on the morning of the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Caswell, Bishop of the Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, Mr. Jas. G. McPeckers formerly of this city, to Miss Thorogood, of the Borough of Norfolk.

Died.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE!

In Duplin county, on the 1st February last, James Moore, Esq., aged 76 years—a soldier in the revolutionary war. He was in the battle at Eutaw Springs, where he done much for his country's good; although poor he was one of the noblest works of our God, an honest man. What more can be said to the honor of any, who have gone to eternity before him.

Communicated.

WANTED to purchase at the Raleigh Rail Road Depot a quantity of Corn or Corn Meal for which the cash will be paid.

March 8th, 1842. 384-31.

JAMES WOOD.

ENGRAVER, LETTER CUTTER, DIE SINKER, Gunsmith, Locksmith, Brand maker, Tinsler, and Bell-Hanger—From New York.

COST STEEL STAMPS, Letters and Figures, made. Young men wishing to learn to Engrave, can receive instruction, cheap. He may be found at his shop, on Morgan street (formerly occupied by Mr. John M. Mason), or at Tan Tappa's House.

Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1842. 384-31.